

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1776.

to the *PAINTER* of the *MARYLAND GAZETTE*,
inserting the following in your impartial paper, you
will oblige a friend and customer.

*The republic spirit is indeed at bottom as ambitious
as the monarchial.* VOLTAIRE.

THE town has been lately amused with a
new political pamphlet, intitled *Common
Sense*.

This piece, though it has taken a popu-
lar name, and implies that the contents
are obvious, and adapted to the understandings of the
bulk of the people, is so far from meriting the title it
is assumed, that, in my opinion it holds principles
qually inconsistent with learned and common sense.

I know not the author, nor am I anxious to learn his
name or character; for the book, and not the writer of
it, is to be the subject of my animadversions.

'Tis the glory of a free country to enjoy a free press,
and of this, that the sentiments and opinions of the
people, equally with those of the great, are brought to
view; for we know, by frequent instances, that the
rich and high born are not the monopolisers of wisdom
and virtue. On the contrary, these qualities are oftener
to be found among the middling class in every country,
who, being less dissipated and debauched than those who
are usually called their betters, apply themselves with
more industry to the culture of their understandings,
and in reality become better acquainted with the true
interests of the society in which they live.

But to my great grief, I have too often seen instances
of persons, in every class of life, whose publications, at
the same time they have reflected honour on the parts
and genius of the authors, have been so shamefully
wanting in candour as to attempt, by the cadence of
words, and force of style, a total perversion of the un-
derstanding.

The pamphlet in question seems to be plainly calcu-
lated to induce a belief of three things.

1st. That the English form of government has no
wisdom in it; and that it is by no means so constructed
as to produce the happiness of the people, which is the
end of all good government.

2d. That monarchy is a form of government incon-
sistent with the will of God.

3d. That now is the time to break off all connexion
with Great-Britain, and to declare an independence of
the colonies.

It must be obvious to every impartial eye, that the
author reasons from the abuses of, against the benefits
derived from, the English constitution; and after recit-
ing these abuses concludes, very unfairly, that "it is
incapable to produce what it seems to promise." For
if an argument of this sort is to be received, it will
prove perhaps rather more than the author would chuse
—it would even prove that the Jewish Theocracy was
quite as improper, and as incapable to produce what it
aimed at, as the reprobated English government. The
records of sacred history inform us, that the law was
given to the people from God, and that the Great Je-
hovah himself condescended to call them his *chosen
people*. He signally interposed in their behalf in bring-
ing them out of bondage, in preserving them from the
rage of Pharaoh's army, and seating them in a land
flowing with milk and honey, under his immediate go-
vernment and laws. "I written with his own finger."
And he will love thee, and bless thee, and multiply
thee: He will also bless the fruit of thy womb and the
fruit of thy land, thy corn and thy wine, and thine oil;
the increase of thy kine, and the flocks of thy sheep,
in the land which he swore unto thy fathers to give thee."
Deut. vii. 12.

"Thou shalt be blessed above all people, there shall
not be male or female barren among you, or among
your cattle." Deut. vii. 14.

But what effects did all these extraordinary favours
and promises of the Deity himself produce upon that
wicked, perverse, stiff-necked people? Moses tells them.
"From the day that thou didst depart out of the
land of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have
been rebellious against the Lord." Deut. ix. 7.

"You have been rebellious against the Lord from
the day that I knew you." Deut. ix. 24.

Profane as well as sacred history informs us of the
ineffectuality of the best governments and the wisest
laws among a corrupt, degenerate people. It does not
regularly follow, that if the people are not happy under
an excellent form of civil polity, that the fault is in the
government, it may be owing to the corruption of the
people, and this I take to be the case in Great Britain
at this day. When the British parliament is properly
balanced, and each branch of the legislature faithfully
executes its duty, I think I am safe in affirming there
was never yet a form of government in the world so
well calculated for the happiness of a free people as this,
and yet we are told by the author of the pamphlet,
that the "prejudice of gentlemen, in favour of king,
lords, and commons, arises as much more from na-
tional pride than reason." The world has already seen
numberless instances of fine-spun political theories,
which, like the quackeries of mountebank doctors, are
to cure all the political evils to which human nature is
liable. But when the experiment is made, they be-
come abandoned at the ill success of their boasted
schemes—they find a thousand little passions and lar-
rets continually interfering with their designs, and at
length retire again to their closets, hagrined they had
not thought it necessary to study the great volume of
human nature, before they ventured to say what was
the best for mankind.

The author, after venting his spleen against the En-
glish form of government, comes next to consider the

subject of monarchy and hereditary succession; in treat-
ing which, he plainly discovers the utmost prepossession
in favour of a republic. I shall not follow him through
his scripture quotations, which he has so carefully gar-
bled to answer his purpose, but beg leave to oppose
some authorities to it.

The celebrated Trenchard, in No. 50, of Cato's let-
ters, says, "There is no government now upon earth,
which owes its formation or beginning to the immediate
revelation of God, or can derive its existence from such
revelation: It is certain, on the contrary, that the rise
and institution, or variation of government, from time
to time, is within the memory of men, or of histories;
and that every government, which we know at this day
in the world, was established by the wisdom and force of
many men, and by the concurrence of causes evidently
human."

"Nor has God by any revelation nominated magis-
trates, shewed the nature or extent of their powers, or
given a plan of civil polity to mankind." (Hutch. Mor.
philos. p. 272.)

"There being no natural or divine law for any form of
government, or that one person rather than another
should have the sovereign administration of affairs, or
have power over many thousand different families, who
are by nature all equal, being of the same rank, promi-
scuously born to the same advantages of nature, and
to the use of the same common faculties, therefore man-
kind is at liberty to chuse what form of government they
like."

"God's providence or permission suffered his own pe-
culiar people the Jews to be under divers governments
at divers times; at first under patriarchs, Abraham,
Isaac and Jacob, &c. then under judges, Othniel, Ehud
and Gideon; then under high priests, Eli and Samuel;
then under kings, Saul, David, and the rest; then under
captains and high priests again, as Zerobabel, Judas
Maccabeus and his brethren; and the government was
lastly taken from them, and they brought under the
power of Rome. And th God permits such magis-
trate or magistrates as the community think fit to ap-
prove, is plain by the testimony of holy scriptures;
when God said to Solomon, "by me kings rule, even
all the judges of the earth." Prov. viii. 16.

"When the sons of Samuel were judges over Israel,
they took bribes and perverted judgment; therefore the
elders of Israel desired Samuel to make them a king;
and though the elders are only mentioned to have asked
a king of Samuel, they seem to have been deputed from
the whole congregation; for God said unto Samuel,
"Hearken to the voice of the people in all that they say
unto thee." 1 Sam. viii. 4, 7.

"And Samuel told the people the manner of the kingdom,
and wrote it in a book, and laid it up before the Lord.
1 Sam. x. 25. 'Tis plain the manner of the kingdom
signifies the constitution of the government, by which
was meant the conditions on which Saul was to be
king, and they his subjects; for though God said give
him the crown, it was to rule the people according to
justice and laws."

"After the battle between Saul and the Ammonites,
Samuel said to the people, Come, let us go to Gibeon;
and there they made Saul king before the Lord. 1 Sam. xi. 1,
5, 6, 7, 14, 15. Now therefore behold the king whom ye
have chosen; and behold the lord hath set a king over you."
2 Sam. chap. xii. 13.

These latter quotations are taken from the great lord
Somers's book, called "The judgment of whole king-
doms and nations concerning the rights of kings and
the people." His nobleman was lord high chancellor
in King William's reign, and was remarkable for his
revolution principles, great learning, and unshaken in-
tegrity, in public and private life.

It does therefore from the foregoing testimonies ap-
pear, that monarchy (especially a limited one, such as
that of England) is not inconsistent with the holy scrip-
tures, as is set forth in said pamphlet, but that it is as
pleasing to the Almighty, if agreeable to the people, as
any other form of government, even the author's be-
loved republic.

The writer next proceeds to inform his readers of the
numerous wars and scenes of blood shed in England
under their kings, and asserts that "Monarchy and suc-
cession have laid the world in blood and ashes. 'Tis a form
of government which the word of God bears testimony
against, and blood still attend it." Here are bold asser-
tions indeed. To the latter part I have already endeavoured
to make some reply, so far as he asserts it is con-
trary to the word of God; but will the author's can-
dour permit him to inform his reader of the infinite dis-
tractions and mischiefs which have happened in the an-
cient and modern republics. Under this form there
are always two parties, which divide the whole body of
the people, and an eternal warfare subsists between them
for power. The contest is dreadful enough, but which-
soever party prevails, there is no rod heavy enough, no
sword sufficiently sharp, to punish those whom they have
subdued. It then becomes a many headed monster, a
tyranny of many.

I let any man read, with an unprejudiced eye the ac-
counts which historians give us of the famous Grecian
commonwealths, and I will venture to speak for him,
that he will not bestow great commendations on them.
The Athenians, a wise and polished people, very
often banished their best citizens, from an apprehension
of their power—a glorious reward for a virtuous citi-
zen, who, as was the case in more instances than one,
had preserved his country from destruction. In the
latter times of the Carthaginian and Roman republics,
what constant scenes of blood and devastation does
history present to us. The multitude in a perpetual fer-
ment like the ocean in a storm—in a storm did I say—
like the waters of the sea, agitated by a dreadful whirl-

wind, nothing but the fury of one party encountering
the rage of another—every trace of humanity being
thus lost, men change their natures and become as
ferce and savage as wolves and tigers.

But let us descend nearer to modern times—let us
look for happiness and security in the republic of Hol-
land, so often mentioned, and so little known—let us
recollect the fate of the two brothers, Cornelius and
John de Witt, Dutch ministers, who were massacred by
the people in the year 1672. Holland itself, from being
a republic, is become a downright aristocracy. Liberty
did not continue long in that country, notwithstanding
the blood and treasure that were expended to acquire
it. The people, so far from being free, have had no
voice for many years past in the election of persons to
represent them in the states general, nor have they any
thing to do in the forming of laws by which they are to
be governed. Whenever one of them dies, the vacancy
is filled up without any interference of the people and
this important change was made in the state because
of the intolerable feuds and animosities which attend
the elections of representatives. Had they been to have
chosen a king, what dangerous and destructive tumults
must it have produced. Founded on the woful expe-
rience of ages, it is now become a general fixed opinion,
that hereditary is preferable to elective monarchy, on
account of the terrible disorders, outrages and confu-
sion which usually attend the election of a king; a pre-
sant instance of which, in our times, is the kingdom of
Poland.

In our own history, we see what was the effect of the
much wished for commonwealth, after the death of the
tyrant Charles. It did not produce liberty. It present-
ly ended in arbitrary power. The moment almost after
the reins of government fell from Charles's hands,
Cromwell took them up, and governed the nation with
absolute sway.

I cannot agree with the author of the pamphlet in opi-
nion, that this is the time to declare an independence of
the colonies. His ought to be the dernier resort of
America. Let us not yet lose sight of the primary ob-
ject of the dispute, namely, a safe, honourable, and last-
ing reconciliation with Great Britain, until we are un-
der a necessity of doing it. If an advantageous accom-
modation can be had, and a free constitution for this
country be established on mutual agreement and com-
pact, 'twill be better and happier for us. But if justice
is still denied us, and we are to contend for liberty by
arms, we will meet them in the field and try our man-
hood against them, even to the spilling the blood of
every brave man we have. Should the ministry have
recourse to foreign aid, we may possibly follow their
example; and if it be essential then to our safety to de-
clare an independence, I would willingly embrace the
necessity.

RATIONALIS.

LONDON, November 13.

The earl of Ossory, and his brother the hon. Mr.
Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Vernon, it is said, have joined
the minority. It is lamented; that the duke of Marl-
borough's name has not yet been seen in the list of those
who disapprove of the present ruinous measures. It is
high time that men of great property should see the
great state they have in this desperate, bloody game,
which a Scotch faction are playing with America. A
few considerable English gentlemen were to withdraw
their support, and should speedily have peace with Ame-
rica; and of course there would be an end to both the
hazard and the expense of this disagreeable war. But
the Scotch, having nothing to lose, are for carrying it
on with other people's money; flattering the closet with
plans of success, and with high notions of prerogative
and supremacy to keep their place. To the low machi-
nations of these men, are owing all the disorders,
mischiefs, errors, follies and violences, which, so long
as language shall exist, will distinguish, disgrace, and
stigmatize the present reign in the history of mankind.

Nov. 22. The seven regiments laid to be raised from
Ireland, are all sail, gone with seven men of war to
Virginia, to resent the treatment on Lord Dunmore.
They are to burn every place within shot of the ships
on the coast.

The Wheatheaf, capt. Martin, from Maryland for
London, with wheat is safe arrived at Dover, after
being beat about in the channel for several days.

Extract of a letter from Gosham, Nov. 18.

"The following ships are now sitting out at this
port, with all possible dispatch for America, viz. Jet-
sey 60 guns 1150, Brune 32, Flood 33, Repulse 34,
Flora 35, Emerald 35, Milford 18, Carysfort 18.

Nov. 23. Letters just received in town from Spain
advise, that the most amazing warlike preparations are
now carrying on in that country; at Madrid orders are
given to press 15,000 men, and half the king's household
troops have received orders to be in readiness to march
on the shortest notice.

The imports and exports at the custom-house the
last month fell short as follows: imports 70000, ex-
ports 131,270.

Nov. 25. The principal outlines of the plan adopted
for the spring campaign in America, are the following.
The army is to be increased to 20,000 effective men.
Detachments from this army are to be sent to New-
York, Virginia, and some of the other provinces.
The force being thus distributed, a general attack
will ensue, and whilst attempts are made to harass the
provincials by land, the ships of war will be actively
employed in scouring the American seas and cutting
off all means of succour.

Let new regiments of foot, we are informed, are
going to be raised with all possible dispatch.

the admiralty office, ready to sign as soon as ever the new American bill takes place.

A bill is preparing, and will be hurried through both houses, for condemning the vessels of all nations which are found trading with America. Many have been already taken, but it is not determined that they shall be for the use of the captors, or the state; the latter it is expected, will secure the emoluments, under the idea of reimbursing government for their amazing expense.

The following is an account which gen. Gage has laid before the ministry of the force which the several colonies can not only raise, but maintain in the field well armed.

New-England	37,000
New-York	11,000
Pennsylvania and the Jerseys	16,000
Virginia and Maryland	13,000
Carolinas	5,000
	82,000

This, it is very well known here, is not the whole of their force; but if the account is a true one, what can 85,000 men do against them?

The Russians are making great preparations for commencing war with the Swedes as soon as the season will permit them to act. Nine thousand five hundred men are sent from Petersburg to Archangel to bring the ships round from that port as soon as the frosts break up. The shipwrights are employed at Cronstadt repairing the fleet at that port. At Petersburg they are employed in the repair of the Russian galleys, which are all kept under cover, and may be worked upon all the winter: they are likewise employed at Revel in refitting the fleet at that department, and providing stores of all kinds necessary for a vigorous campaign in the spring.

Nov. 28. The 33d regiment of foot, of which lord Cornwallis is colonel, is ordered to America, instead of the 52. Lord Cornwallis is to command the expedition to South-Carolina and Virginia.

A letter from Dublin says, "By letters from Sligo we have the melancholy account of several ships wrecked upon the north coast of this kingdom, and among the number a transport, which contained three companies of the 46th regiment, bound for America."

House of Commons. Yesterday, a few minutes after 3 o'clock, Mr. alderman Oliver made his motion; he was seconded by the lord mayor of London. It was couched in the following terms: That an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting that his majesty would be graciously pleased to impart to the house, who were the original authors and advisers of the following measures, before they were proposed by parliament: The taxing America without consent of its assemblies, for the purpose of raising a revenue; for the extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty; for taking away the charter of the province of Massachusetts-Bay; for restraining the American fishery; for exempting murderers from trial in America; for transporting accused colonists to England to be tried for offences committed in America; and more especially for establishing popery and despotism in Canada.

A little after six the main question was put, and it was rejected on a division, 163 against it, 10 for it.

Nov. 30. A 90 gun ship is ordered to be fitted up with all speed, in the most commodious manner, for the reception of the commissioners, who soon after Christmas are to embark for America, to settle the terms for a reconciliation between them and England.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Wilkes's speech in the house of commons on Monday, when Mr. Oliver made his motion: "Whoever did advise the measures lately pursued, which have lost half our empire, I consider as a criminal of so deep a dye, that his head would be a just sacrifice to the honour of England and the peace of America. The word impeachment I hope will strike terror to the ear and heart of a wicked and arbitrary minister, and that the noblest and most important prerogative of this free people, secured to us by our great deliverer, king William, in the act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, will soon have its full effect, that no pardon under the great seal of England be pleadable to an impeachment by the commons in parliament."

A correspondent has sent us the following interesting and authentic account of the late conference between the governor of Canada and the deputies from the Indians, communicated to him by a gentleman who was at the conference.

The governor, seated at the east end of the great church in Montreal, surrounded by his officers, addressed the sachem, who sat at a convenient distance from him, towards the west, in the midst of the Indians, to the following purport: "I am to inform you that the provincials have taken arms against our king and yours, that a few of his majesty's troops have forced the lines of the rebels on Bunker's hill, and have taken 3000 prisoners; that I apprehend the greatest part of the rebels will lay down their arms, in consequence of this defeat; but if they should not, I must request you to take up the war-hatchet against them."

The sachem rose up and replied, "Ever since you took this country from the French, we have looked upon you and upon the Americans as our brethren. We believe that we have one father, and we cannot take any part in this quarrel."

The governor said, "That if the rebels should proceed, and attack this country, he must command them, in the name of their king and his, to take up the war-hatchet and oppose them."

The sachem replied, "At the conclusion of the last peace the war-hatchet was buried forty fathoms deep, and they did not know where to find it; they would have nothing to do in this unnatural war; that he did not speak his own sentiments only, but (stretching out his arms) the sentiments of all around him, (setting his hands on his side, he added) whose mouths speak through my mouth." His attendants hummed thrice in approbation.

The governor told him, "they must dig up the war-hatchet, and employ it against their enemies."

The sachem replied, "The handle is rotten we cannot use it;" and departed with his attendants.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 1.

On the second reading of lord North's bill for prohibiting all trade and intercourse with the colonies in rebellion, the following clause was objected to by the

of or belonging to the inhabitants of the said colonies (wherever the same shall be found) together with their cargo, apparel and furniture, and all other ships whatever, with their cargo, apparel and furniture, which shall be found trading in any port or place of the said colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading, in any such port or place, shall become (a blank for confiscation) to his majesty, as if the same were the ships and effects of open enemies, and shall be so adjudged, decreed and taken, in all courts of admiralty, and in all courts whatever." This they considered as a cruel declaration of war against the Americans, which will frustrate all plans of a reconciliation.

It was likewise urged that the sending commissioners to treat, if this bill is to pass into a law, would be an idle and expensive measure; that the bill was of a piece with all those other oppressive and irritating acts which had roused the colonies to rebellion; we first forbade their intercourse with any other nation, and were now about to put the finishing stroke in their accumulated injuries, by cutting off their intercourse even with ourselves; that this would stimulate them to publish that code of laws, which we were certain they had prepared; that, exasperated beyond all degree of forbearance, they would immediately declare themselves a free and independent people; and throw open their ports to all nations, by which we might, in all probability, be involved in the difficulties of a foreign war, at that critical moment when we were most torn with civil broils and domestic dissension. Administration remarked the inconsistency of the arguments advanced on the other side of the house; when an army was to be voted, an army would be certainly ineffectual—it would be much more expedient to withdraw our troops, and carry on a naval war only, and now that bill was brought in to give greater effect to our naval operations, they were as warm against that measure as they had been against the army; that in short they seem to have but one object in view—that of impeding every measure of administration, right or wrong. Whatever force this argument might have, it was supported by one still more effectual—a majority of near four to one; for on the division there were for the bill, 209; against it 57.

The bill was then read a second time, and committed for Tuesday next, after which the house adjourned to Monday.

Dec. 2. It is confidently reported, that gen. Gage advises an immediate reconciliation with America by all means, and that gen. Burgoyne seconds his opinion.

Dec. 5. The Polly, Ayre, the King George, Carey, the Marquis of Rockingham, Boyman, the Sarile, Brown, the Navy Transport, Wilson, the Emanuel, Spencer, the Earl of Oxford, Twyman, the Golden Rule, Thompson, the Nancy, Jerrell, the Union, Wallace, the Myrtle, Burton, and Admiral Sheldon, Master, (all transports) bound for America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind.

Dec. 7. This day the speaker of the house of commons was not seated till half an hour after three o'clock. As soon as some trifling business was finished, Mr. Alderman Oliver rose, and in his place presented to the house a petition from the merchants, planters, and others concerned in the trade and commerce of the West-India islands, setting forth the very great detriment and the distress the present bill before the house for prohibiting all trade and intercourse with America during the present rebellion, would bring on the said islands, and praying such relief as to the house may seem meet, or that the same may not pass into a law. It enumerates, among other things, the great quantities of bread, flour, rice, Indian corn, live flock, and other provisions; also lumber and various other articles, absolutely necessary and requisite for the subsistence and for carrying on the trade of the sugar islands.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, Dec. 6.

"The ships sitting in this harbour for Boston are greatly distressed for want of men, although to many rendezvous are opened in London, Bristol, &c. inasmuch that the people belonging to the guardships are lent to assist the rigging them."

Dec. 8. The clause in the American restraining bill, which occasioned the greatest debate at its second reading, was at length settled as follows:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act, so far as the same relates to the capture and forfeiture of ships and vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the above mentioned colonies, shall commence and be in force from and after the first of January 1776; and so far as the same relates to the capture and forfeiture of all ships and vessels that shall be found trading in or at any of the said colonies, or bound and trading from any port or place in the same, from and after the first of June next; and shall continue to be in force so long as any of the said colonies shall remain in a state of rebellion and disobedience."

Another amendment we hear is, that all seamen who are taken on-board American vessels made prizes, are to be entered into his majesty's service as part of the crew of the ship of war by which they are taken, instead of being made prisoners.

Mr. Hartley made a motion, the purport of which was, to address his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to withdraw his troops from Boston; that the colonists should be restored to their constitutional right of trial by jury, and that all the grievances which they complain of, on the score of taxation, should be redressed; at the same time he proposed a plan for establishing the supremacy of the legislature of Great Britain in all other cases. But after some debate the motion was totally rejected, by 123 to 21.

Yesterday col. Ackland took leave of his majesty, and immediately set out for Portsmouth, to embark on board a transport ship which has his regiment on board, to sail with all expedition for America.

Dec. 9. Yesterday lord Cornwallis took leave of his majesty, he being in a few days to set out to embark for America.

The order of the day was read for receiving the report on the American restraining bill. Mr. Mackworth accordingly reported the bill, together with the amendments; it was then moved, that the said report be now taken into consideration. After which Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Pratt the counsel, were called in; the report was then read, and likewise the petition from the planters of his majesty's sugar colonies, and several

the colonies withdrew, a debate ensued, which lasted some time, and then the main question was put, that the bill, with the amendments, be committed; yeas 123, noes 21. Adjourned to Monday.

On Tuesday died, at his house in Spring-Garden, of the pest in his stomach, admiral Sir Charles Saunders knight of the Bath, member in the present parliament for the borough of Heydon, in Yorkshire, admiral of the White Squadron, lieutenant-governor of the mint, and brother to the Trinity-school.

The troops going to Virginia, (which are to fall in soon as possible) are to be commanded by gen. Clinton from Boston.

Lord Chawton is going a volunteer in this expedition.

Lord Cornwallis, who goes out commander of the troops, is to resign the command when at Williamsburg (if they ever arrive there) to gen. Clinton; and there to act under that officer, or command a detachment, as the exigency of affairs may require.

Dec. 12. Yesterday lord Chawton, son of the earl of Waldegrave, took leave of the king, and embarked this day for America with lord Cornwallis.

House of commons, Dec. 21. A motion was made for the third reading of the American restraining bill, to which some opposition was made; but as every argument, which reason or ingenuity could suggest for or against the measure, had been already advanced, the debate was as barren as it was short. At half after six the question being put, it was carried by 122 to 26, when the bill was passed, and ordered to be sent up to the lords.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 5.

"The Scotch brigade, in the service of this republic, has been applied for by the court of Great-Britain to be taken into British pay. The terms upon which this is to take place are not yet settled, but it is said they have stipulated not to be sent to America, and to have leave to recruit in Scotland, which they have not had for some years past. It is likewise said they are to continue three years in British pay."

Saturday evening a meeting of the great officers of state was held at lord Suffolk's office, as also some of the crown lawyers, to deliberate on a number of propositions which have been offered by a noble lord in an high office, as a ground-work of some conciliatory measure to be offered to the Americans.

Eight fall of the line and 6000 soldiers are to be employed in reducing the southern colonies, whilst the main fleet and army are to occupy Boston. This is the new disposition for the spring.

This day the Arethusa man of war, with several transports bound to America, returned to the Downs, the wind blowing hard against them.

NEW-LONDON, February 16.

Last Sunday, near sun-set, capt. Wallace landed a number of men out of his fleet, on Point Judah, took from thence seven loads of hay, a number of sheep, and two cows.

By a vessel from the West-Indies we learn, that the effects of non-exportation from this continent begins to be severely felt in the islands, where the most ordinary beef sells from 7 to 8l. per barrel, ordinary flour at 4l. per barrel, currency, and but little to be had at any price. The islanders (not believing there would be a scarcity) have, till lately, kept the produce of the colonies very low; but finding a scarcity likely to take place, the price suddenly rose. They are under terrible apprehensions from the negroes, whom they are obliged to pinch in their allowance.

HARTFORD, February 19.

Sickness in the family of the printers at Cambridge prevented the usual publication of the Essex Gazette, so that we are unable to give our readers a particular account of the heroic deed of a body of the ministerial gentry, last week, at Dorchester. All we can say is, that a party of about 500 landed on Dorchester-Point, on Tuesday night, and drove off our whole garrison, which consisted of about 40 men—set a number of houses on fire—took an old gentleman who had long been an inhabitant of the place, with two small children, prisoners, and then made off with the utmost precipitation.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

The governor of Nova-Scotia has issued a proclamation, publishing MARTIAL LAW in that colony.

We are informed that the continental congress have ordered general Lee to take the command of the forces in Canada, and that general Schuyler is to succeed in the command in this city.

On Tuesday evening, three fellows, who had committed a robbery in this city, took refuge on board the Phoenix man of war. Upon information given to Alderman Matthews, he went on board in person and demanded them; the captain immediately ordered them on shore, and they are now secured in gaol.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Feb. 23, 1776.

"A letter from St. Eustatia, to a gentleman here, dated Jan. 27, 1776, brings the following information:—'We have had some late arrivals from England, by which we learn, that a bill for sending foreign troops to America had been thrown out by both houses.—that another for seizing American vessels (it was thought) would share the same fate. However, there is one pulled for indemnifying captains of king's ships for what they have done or may do.—The papers say there are thirty-six commissioners going to America, to treat with each province separately for conciliatory measures: in the interim, every vessel that can swim is taken up to carry troops, ammunition, and provisions to America.—Gen. Gage was kept in the channel some time before the ministry would let him land.—There is no doubt that the French have 11,000 men in Martinico and Guadalupe, and more expected; it is said they have an equal number at St. Domingo.'"

IN CONGRESS, February 23, 1776.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several assemblies, conventions, councils, or committees of safety, and committees of correspondence and inspection in the United colonies, to exert themselves in devising farther ways and means of promoting and encouraging the ma-

That it be recommended to the General Assembly and committees in the United Colonies, that they immediately establish public works in each colony in their respective colonies, at the expense of such colonies, for the manufacture of salt-petre, and such commodities of their own members immediately set up such manufactures.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the assemblies, conventions, or councils of safety of every colony, with a view to erect powder-mills in their respective colonies, and appoint committees to build such mills, and secure persons well skilled in the manufacture of powder, at the expense of such colonies.

Resolved, That a committee of this congress, to consist of one member from each colony, be appointed to consider of farther ways and means of promoting and encouraging the manufactures of salt-petre, sulphur, and powder, in these colonies, and to correspond with several assemblies and conventions, and councils or committees of safety in the several colonies, that this congress may be, from time to time, truly informed of the progress made in these manufactures in all the colonies.

The members chosen: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Paine, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Huntington, Mr. L. Morris, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Read, Mr. Paea, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Bullock.

February 26, 1776.

Resolved, That no vessel loaded for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the British West-Indies, be permitted to sail until the further order of congress; and that it be recommended to the different committees of inspection and observation, to see that this resolution be carried into execution.

Ordered that the above be published.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 9.

"You may depend on it, that government do not intend to make their grand armament at B. Ron; they will only reinforce the army there, so as to enable them to maintain their ground, if the provincials do not carry the place this winter. The whole force is to be 26,000 men, including those now in America, and three regiments of Scotch Dutch, who are to come over in the spring from Holland, and be sent to Scotland to recruit, and from thence go to America; no other foreign troops are to be had, nor would the Dutch have given them, but they were paid a most extravagant price for them. They are now about 2000, though nominally 3000, which number they are to be made. This whole force is to be divided in America, and sent to New-York, Virginia and South-Carolina, so that there will be no very considerable army, though strong bodies of perhaps 4, 6, and 8000 men to those places, but the numbers are not ascertained, though they will be strong bodies. All commerce is prohibited with America, but commissioners are certainly going out, but their names are not yet mentioned. The Scotch faction prevails at court. The Bedford party are a good deal divided, some having joined the opposition. Lord Chatham will never again appear out; the minority is considerably strengthened. Lord Rockingham is the head of a formidable party, indeed almost all the minority are immediately attached to him. Their strength, however, is greatly inferior to the ministry, and will be, except the rest of the Bedfords, which are the strongest part of that party, and the support of ministry, leave them, it is impossible to say what may happen."

Extracts from the Petitions and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the colony of New-Jersey.

Tuesday, November 28, 1775.

The house took into consideration the enquiry had yesterday touching the petitions presented to this house, and it appearing from the petitioners of the city of Burlington, who were called in and heard, that they signed the same from reports that some men affected independency, and being alarmed at such sentiments, they were induced to present the petition, hoping that the house would discourage such sentiments by their resolutions; whereupon the several petitions being read the second time.

1. Resolved, That reports of independency in the apprehension of this house are groundless.

2. Resolved, That it be recommended to the delegates of the colony to use their utmost endeavours for the obtaining a redress of American grievances, and for restoring the union between the colonies and Great-Britain upon constitutional principles.

3. Resolved, That the said delegates be directed not to give their assent to, but utterly to reject any propositions, if such should be made, that may separate this colony from the mother country, or change the form of government thereof.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 26.

We are informed, that on Monday last the hon. RICHARD CORBIN, Esq; came to this city, and the next day, with the entire approbation of the committee of safety, continued his journey to Norfolk, with intention to go on board the Dunmore, to have a conference with lord Dunmore on the subject of a letter his lordship had written to col. Corbin, containing some propositions to negotiate an accommodation with Great-Britain, and to receive letters which had come from London, and were to be delivered into his own hands.

The Mercury frigate, capt. Graham (formerly Macartney, who is gone to England) having general Clinton and lord Percy on board, and two transports, with between 3 and 400 troops, chiefly light infantry of the 4th and 44th regiments, and a number of officers belonging to the 16th and 40th, besides some engineers, are arrived in Hampton-Road, from Boston; since which they have been joined by the King-fisher, and four or five tenders, who now lie off Hampton, and it is supposed are bound up to Patowmack, or for North-Carolina, where some disturbances have broke out among the people who lately styled themselves regulators.

Capt. Montague, we hear, is promoted to the command of the Mercury, and capt. Graham succeeds him in the King-fisher.

...the ... of the ...

We hear that 28 commissioners are now on their passage to America, from England; three for each colony, who are designed to treat with their respective assemblies.

Commodore Hammond has given orders to all the navy officers to catch firing on our continent, or small parties, on pain of being broke.

It is said that the troops with lord Dunmore, to the amount of 500, are intrenched at Portsmouth, and that a considerable number of our people are intrenching some little distance below them. The Roebuck is gone up to Norfolk, where the Liverpool and Other, with the ships Dunmore and William, a number of tenders, and other craft, still remain.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder (5000 wt. it is said) with shavings and other liden, is safely landed in North-Carolina.

The ship Rockingham is now in Hampton-Road, with upwards of 60 passengers, bound for Glasgow.

By Mr. Hancock Lee, lately from Kentucky, we are informed that the Indians have scalped two or three white people on the Ohio, and that the commanding officer at Detroit offers them 250. for every scalp. Capt. Neville, at Fort Pitt, writes his friends in Frederick to the same purpose, but says the reward is 500. a scalp.

The gentlemen of Alexandria have got down the cannon from Winchester, and are putting their town in a posture of defence.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we are informed, that the day before he left that city, a gentleman had arrived from the camp before Quebec, who brought advice that General Arnold had received a reinforcement of 600 men before he left that place, and that he met about 1200 more on their march between Montreal and Ticonderoga.

In COMMITTEE, Port-Tobacco, 16th February, 1776.

RESOLVED, that every member of this committee produce, by the first of May in April next, of his own manufacturing, six pounds of crude nitre, under the penalty of twelve shillings currency.

Signed by order,

J. GWINN, Clk.

RULES for regulating and governing the forces to be raised and employed in the service of the province of Maryland, continued:

16. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall be found one mile from his station or the camp, without leave in writing from his commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

17. No officer or soldier shall be out of his quarters or camp without leave from the commanding officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence.

18. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall repair to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat, in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

19. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall fail of repairing at the time fixed, to the place of parade or exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness or some other necessity, or shall go from the said place of rendezvous or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence.

20. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

21. Whatsoever sentinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

22. Any person belonging to the provincial forces, who by discharging of fire arms, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever shall occasion false alarms in camp or quarters, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

23. Any officer or soldier who shall without urgent necessity, or without leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence.

24. No officer or soldier shall do violence, or offer any insult or abuse to any person who shall bring provisions or other necessities to any camp or quarters; any officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

25. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall shamefully abandon his post in the time of an engagement, shall suffer death immediately.

26. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall induce any other persons so to do, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be adjudged.

27. Any person of or belonging to the said forces, who shall make known the watch word to any person who is not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watch word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be adjudged.

28. Whatsoever of, or belonging to the said forces, shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, shall suffer such punishment as shall be adjudged.

[To be continued.]

...the ... of salt, salt-petre, gunpowder, and fire arms, request any persons who are inclined to engage in liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be most beneficial, or salt, or salt-petre works, that they will send their proposals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of safety, and they shall be attended to as speedily answered.

March 4, 1776

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on Monday the 12th instant.

A VALUABLE well improved farm, containing 230 acres of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, within 7 miles of Upper Marlborough and 3 of Nottingham. If the land should be divided, the stock of black cattle, sheep, and hogs thereon will at the same time be exposed to sale. Those who incline to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale by a plying to

THOMAS SIM LEE.

March 3, 1776.

To be sold by the subscribers:
A FEW barrels and half barrels of strong and small beer, brewed by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. This beer is allowed to be the best made in this province.

TWO C. WILLIAMS and co.

THE subscriber acquaints his brother traders (especially those that have engaged in the country service) that he will furnish them with gun-barrels well forged, fitted, and bored, agreeable to the direction of the honourable the Continental Congress, at the moderate price of three dollars per barrel, which will enable the purchaser and seller to make a good profit to himself, and will expedite the supplying the provincial magazine, so much wanted and desired. He can, without any unforeseen accident or misfortune, furnish thirty or forty barrels per month, besides those that he finishes for his friends that apply to him for either rifles or smooth guns; and if any of the barrels sold by him to any person should fail on proof with a double charge of powder and ball, he will give another barrel in lieu thereof.

AZEL WARFIELD.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Eden, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted.

TOWNSHEND EDEN, executor.

February 27, 1776.

THE creditors of the rev. Mr. John Macpherson are desired to meet at Port-Tobacco, on the 13th day of March next, to receive their dividend of what money may then be in the hands of the trustees for the creditors of said Macpherson.

SAMUEL LOVE, acting trustee.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from Mr. Lancelot Jacques, on the 2d of March, a bay horse, 7 years old this spring, 22 hands and a half high, his right eye is white, black mane and tail, shod all round. Whoever brings the said horse to Mr. Jacques in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS JACQUES.

March 3, 1776.

THIS day Mr. Luke Howard informed me, that there come on shore on Wednesday night last a small schooner boat, about 30 feet long, she had a mainsail, foresail, and jib, all of which were much worn, she had a cable and anchor, and a small punt, all of which were upon deck; she has a small cabin with a 2-e-place in it; there were on board of her 3 bottles of linseed oil, two pair of old shoes, one pair of old yarn stockings, and one old waistcoat of spotted flannel. Any person owning the said boat may have her, by applying to said Luke Howard, living on the plantation of Mr. Thomas Ringgold, near Rock-hall in Kent county, paying charges.

W. RINGGOLD, jun.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Webb, in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's iron-works, taken up as a stray, a shagreened mare, about 11 hands high, branded on the near buttock N, has a large blaze in her forehead, and appears to be about 3 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, February 27, 1776.

To be sold at the subscriber's store, for ready money only.

A Quantity of pig lead, window glass, white lead in oil, glue, Spanish whiting; likewise 4d. 8d. rod, and 20d. nail, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. brads, and about 30 groce of wood screws, of very low terms; the packages will not be opened, but sold by the barrel or parcel.

THOMAS HYDE.

To the PUBLIC.

Head of Severn, about a mile from Severn chapel.

February 28, 1776.

THE subscriber being appointed deputy clerk of Anne-Arundel county, hereby gives notice, that the records of said county are removed to his house, by order of the council of safety, where attendance will be given, every Monday, for recording deeds, searching and giving copies.

REZIN GAITHER.

Attendance will be given every Wednesday and Friday, in Annapolis, for issuing the several process of the court, by

JOHN BRICE.

CONVENTION

PROVINCE of MARYLAND.

Held at the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1775.

Annapolis, February 20, 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on the second Tuesday in April next (on the premises) by virtue of a power of attorney from Mr. John Ross Key, eldest son and heir at law of Francis Key, late of Cecil county, Esq; deceased.

A VALUABLE plantation containing about three hundred acres, being part of a tract called and known by the name of Anne Caroline Neck, on Carpenter's Point, situated lying and being in Cecil county aforesaid, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of North-Bast river, and about three miles from Charles Town. There is on the said plantation an exceeding fine fishery, part of which at present rents for near one hundred pounds per annum.

Also to be sold at public vendue, the houses and lots in Charles Town, formerly the property of the said Francis Key, the day after the sale of the aforesaid plantation.

JAMES BROOKE.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Carroll, Esq; on Elk Ridge, two mares, one black, with a star in her forehead, and docked, about 3 years old and 13 hands high; the other bay, about 12 hands high, appears to be about 4 years old; there is no perceptible brand on either of the mares. The owner or owners of the above mares may have either or both of them, proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775.

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Sandgate farm, close by Mr. Sturt's rope-walk, and within a mile of Annapolis.

THE high bred English horse, SLIM, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old. Slim is of a beautiful dark chestnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of Lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incombrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats at nine stone. He will be let at \$2 dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at so low a rate the care will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding.

WHEREAS the subscriber hath purchased, of Mr. John Hammond Dorsey, his dwelling plantation and land, situate, lying, and being, in the Forks of Gunpowder river, near the town of Joppa, paid him a considerable part of the purchase money for the same, and given him bonds, payable with interest, for the residue of the said purchase; and whereas the said John Hammond Dorsey, by his obligation bearing date the 5th day of January, 1776, was bound under the penalty of three thousand pounds, current money, to convey the same to the subscriber in fee simple, which has been refused to be complied with by the former, on the request of the latter, and the said John Hammond Dorsey, notwithstanding said contract, has offered the lands aforesaid for sale to sundry persons, the subscriber therefore gives notice to the public, in justice to them and himself, of said contract, and forewarns all manner of persons whatsoever from purchasing, of the said John Hammond Dorsey, the said lands, as he will insist upon his prior contract, and will not release him from the same.

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL.

Annapolis, August 13, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to such as have been used to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and industry, either by the piece or time.—As good locksmiths, or other neat fliers, will be soon handy in making several parts of gun-locks, to such also I will give good encouragement.—There are many servants about the country who would be very useful in the necessary business I am now engaging in; I should be glad to be informed of such, and wish to hire them, or purchase their times of service of their masters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutter.

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH.

Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, Annapolis.

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he will continue to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-sword, changers, and cut-throats. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several grofs of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near Mr. Rochester Cunningham's mill, three convict servant men, viz. Thomas Akister, a Yorkshireman, talks very broadly and slow spoken, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, prettily stout made, has a scar on his upper lip, and is peck-nosed; took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, a small waistcoat jacket with sleeves, and a large outside dicke of brown tulle cloth, three shabraig shirts, two pair of old trousers, one of roll the other of shabraig, and a pair of old shoes with strings.

Harper John Bumstead, an Englishman, quick spoken, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a stout bony man, of a sandy complexion, peck-nosed, broad mouth, and thick lips; took with him when he went away, an old castor hat, old fur coat and red jacket, two shirts, one of white linen, the other of brown, a pair of blue cloth breeches, several pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with nails in the heels, and white mottled powder buckles.

Henry Cook, an Englishman, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, middling thin visage, smooth face, took with him when he went away, an old felt hat, tarred and bound round the edge, one check and one shabraig shirt, a Russia linen frock much tarred, a pair of Russia linen trousers much tarred, a pair of coarse country linen ditto, and a pair of old shoes with large brass buckles. It is supposed they took with them two flapped duff blankets. It is probable they will change their cloaths, alter their names, and will forge passes, and may have gone off by water. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so as their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken up in this county 20 shillings for each, if taken out of the county, and in the province, three pounds for each, and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN MERRYMAN, JOHN ORRICK.

STRAYED or stolen from Annapolis, on the 24th of November, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, paces, trots, and gallops, has a long mane, is shod before, and has a scar upon his back occasioned by a fetter. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Garretson, in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive 20 shillings.

OVERTON CARR.

Annapolis, Nov. 5, 1775.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 33 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward to native fellow, and can be very complaisant when he pleases. Had on and took with him, a light blue gray cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto. It is probable he has other cloaths, or may have changed those described.

Charles Tipping, or Tip, ins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 5 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair. Had on and took with him, a short brown working coat with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting, ditto, and may have sundry other cloaths.

The above servants went off in a two masted boat, and four oars, in company with some others. They took a pair of shabraig sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sail of. Whoever will secure the above servants so that their master may get them again, shall receive 20 shillings for each if 40 miles; 40 shillings for each if 200 miles, or if out of the province 25 for each, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tail'd, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain pinchebeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

STOLEN in the night of the 25th of October last, from on board a small schooner boat, lying in the harbour of Poplar Island, the main and fore sail of the said boat. The height of the main-sail is about 27 feet, and has been much mended; almost a whole breadth taken out of the after part, has been middle stitched through every seam, and has a patch of canvas in the after clew; the fore-sail also, has been much mended, particularly herring-boned, which is faced with a new piece of shabraig from the clew up to the gaff. Whoever will bring them to, or give sufficient information of them, so that they may be obtained by the subscriber, at his house in Annapolis, may receive 6 dollars reward, and 6 dollars over and above, upon the conviction of the person or persons who stole the said sails.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 26th instant, a dark bay or brown horse, 10 or 12 years old, last spring, upwards of 14 hands high, his hind feet white, and has a few gray hairs on his forehead, paces, trots and gallops, and when he goes with pretty good spirits; has a hanging mane, the foretop, yellow nose and short back; his tail when trimmed, which was very lately, was intended for a switch, but by the unskillfulness of the person who did it, it was made almost as short as a long bob, the hoofs of his fore-feet were broken on the inside, and he had on a pair of shoes about half worn, but if he has been much rode, it is very probable that one or both may be off by this time. Whoever takes up such thief and horse, so that the thief be convicted, and the horse delivered to me at the Patuxent Iron-works, shall receive the above reward, or 20 shillings for the horse only, but if the horse should be a great distance, reasonable charges will be allowed if brought home, paid by

JAMES RAWLINGS.

Prince George's county, May 14, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and settle their respective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgence.—I hope this requisition will be adhered to, otherwise I shall take compulsory methods to enforce payment, without any respect to persons.

JOSEPH DUVAL.

April 20, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 26th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square head buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Calvert county, October 24, 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 26th instant, a negro man, named Laven, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his head has lately been shaved on the top; had on and took with him, a grey half-thick coat lined with shabraig, with metal buttons, a white country cloth ditto without buttons, country cloth breeches, and a pair of tolerable good shoes and stockings. I will give one guinea for apprehending and securing him in any jail.

W. SMITH.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, first named known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on about leave of his owner last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 6 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deep in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, of mild temper, and pliable in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; it is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia, may probably therefore revisit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, shabraig shirt, and good shoes, mixed with hobbs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts, ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal: one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 10 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 25 miles, three pounds if 40, and forty shillings if 50 miles, with reasonable travelling expenses, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office.

MARYLAND

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AND

EPHEMERIS

For the Year of our Lord 1776.